

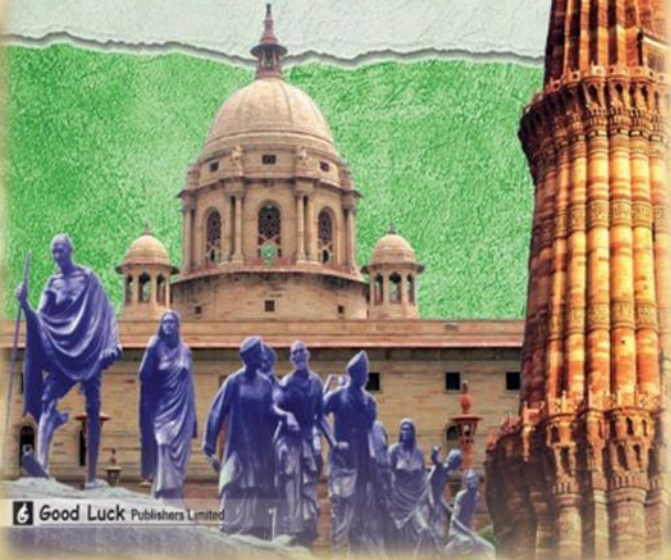
As per the latest ICSE Curriculum

Class 7



HERITAGE

A textbook of History & Civics
For ICSE Schools



cit CHAPTER-1



**A PERIOD OF
TRANSITION**



**Infonet Coaching
Classes**



**COMPLET THE
FOLLOWING.**

1. Two humanist thinkers.

ANSWER:-

A. FRANCECESCO PETRARCH

B. GIOVANNI BOCCACCIO

2. Two Renaissance painter.

ANSWER:-

A. LEONARDO DA VINCI

B. MICHELANGELO

**3. Two sculptures of
Renaissance period.**

ANSWER:-

A. DAVID

B. PIETA

3. Two inventions made during the Industrial Revolution.

ANSWER:-

A. STEAM ENGINE

B. AUTOMATIC LOOM

4. Two scientists of
Renaissance age.

ANSWER:-

A. GALILEO

B. SIR ISAAC NEWTON



II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ provided an impetus to trade and commerce between eastern and western countries.

ANSWER:
CRUSADES

2. The revival of old learning led to the development of new thought, learning and culture known as ____.

ANSWER: RENAISSANCE

3. _____ shifted the focus of thinkers from spiritual matters to human beings.

ANSWER: HUMANISTS

4. _____ proved that the Earth and other planets move round the Sun.

ANSWER: COPERNICUS

5. _____ made the first voyage
round the world.

ANSWER: FERDINAND MAGELLAN



**ANSWER THE
FOLLOWING
QUESTIONS:**

1. Mention three important developments that paved the way for the emergence of the modern world in Europe in the 14th century?

Answer: Three important developments that paved the way for the emergence of the modern world in Europe in the 14th century are:

Answer:

1. The most significant development was the decline of feudalism, which was the basis of life during the medieval period. This changed the social, economic and political life of the Europeans. The peace and freedom that prevailed after the decline of feudalism favoured the growth of New Learning.

Answer:

2. In order to increase commercial contacts with the Eastern countries to earn more profits and to fulfill the consumers' demand for Oriental goods, many voyages were undertaken to discover new routes. The discovery of these routes changed the course of history.

Answer:

3. The invention of Printing Press in the middle of the 15th century in Europe made it possible to produce books in large numbers. This enabled Europe to put these books within the reach of large number of people. Printing and distribution of books influenced people's attitude to life and brought about a new awakening in Europe.

2. State three developments that led to the emergence of the Modern Age in India.

Answer: Three developments that led to the emergence of the Modern Age in India are:

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- 1. The decline of Mughal Empire and the emergence of a number of regional kingdoms.**
 - 2. The conquest of India by the British and turning India into a colony of the British.**
 - 3. The British policies in India which impacted its culture, economy, society and overall development.**

3. What does the term ‘Renaissance’ mean?

Answer: The term ‘Renaissance’ means rebirth or revival.

4. What was the impact of Renaissance on painting and sculpture?

Answer: The Renaissance left a deep impact on painting and sculpture.

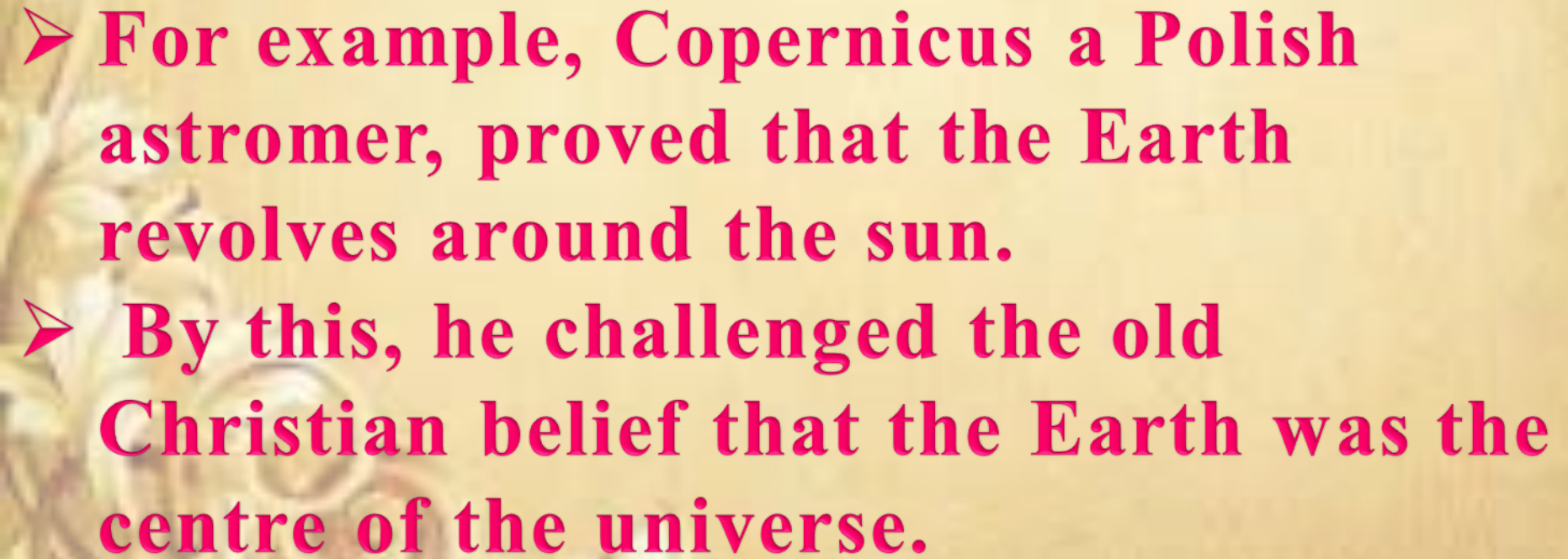
(a) Painting: the artists of the Renaissance period freed themselves from medieval rules and traditions regarding from medieval rules and traditions regarding religious themes and colours. They made realistic paintings and glorified human form in their paintings. They painted directly on plaastered walls, called the frescoes. They also developed the technique of oil painting. The most famous of the Renaissance artists were Leonardo da Vinci, and Raphael.

(b) Sculpture: The sculptors of the Renaissance age were greatly influenced by humanism. That is why they made a detailed study of human anatomy and carved the grace and beauty of the human body in their sculptures. The outstanding sculptors of Renaissance period were Donatello, who made the bronze statue of David; Michelangelo, who made a statue called 'Pieta' showing Mother Mary in a seated posture carrying the body of Jesus.

5. How did the spirit of enquiry lead to the development of science and technology?

Answer:

- **The Renaissance spirit encouraged scientific observation and experimentation.**
- **The scientific experiments led to many new inventions and discoveries.**
- **Some of these challenged the existing Church beliefs.**

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- **For example, Copernicus a Polish astronomer, proved that the Earth revolves around the sun.**
 - **By this, he challenged the old Christian belief that the Earth was the centre of the universe.**

6. Why did the Europeans undertake sea voyages?

Answer: The Renaissance spirit led to the revival of interest in geography and explorations. The men of this period began to doubt the well-accepted medieval belief that the Earth was flat mass of land. The only way to check this belief was to undertake sea voyages and find out the truth.



**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING
IN DETAIL**

7. What is known as the Reformation? State any three Church practise that caused dissatisfaction among the people .

Answer: The Reformation is the name given to a group of religious movements of the sixteenth century launched by the Christians against the various drawbacks of the Church and the objectionable practices of the clergymen. The main target of these movements was the Pope, the highest authority in the Church hierachy.

Causes Of The Reformation:

- **People were highly dissatisfied with some of the practices of Catholic Church like giving tithe, i.e, one-tenth of their income, paying Peter's Pence, a tax to build St. Peter's Church and buying pardon certificates called Indulgences, for the sins committed in life and their death and the practices of giving the Church offices to the highest bidders (simony).**

➤ **Some corrupt practices like charging fees for every transaction in life, from birth to death, fees for the peace of the soul long ago, fee for the salvation of the soul and pronouncing a marriage lawful. Some of the clergymen lacked proper education, lived in luxury and neglected their religious duties.**

➤ **Martin Luther, a German Clergyman and Professor of Theology at that University of Wittenburg, openly criticised the Pope and the Church and launched a movement against the abuses in the Church and the authority of the Pope.**

8. What is meant by the term ‘Industrial Revolution’? Mention any three reasons that led to the beginning of Industrial Revolution in England

Answer: industrial Revolution refers to the changes that took place in the field of industry which brought about a transition from handwork to machine and from domestic system to factory system of production.

Three reasons that led to the beginning of Industrial Revolution in England are:

- **After the Renaissance and the Reformation, the Englishmen began to enjoy the freedom of thought and expression. It was in this atmosphere that the Englishmen thought of new methods of production in different fields. The large number of inventions made by the British scientist, brought about a revolution in industry in England.**

➤ In the second half of the 18th century, transport system in England was adequate. James Watt invented the steam engine. The discovery of steam as a source of power, facilitated the Industrial Revolution. In 1813, steam was used to run locomotives. The use of tarcoal and tar enabled the construction of roads in many European countries. This brought about a revolution in transport.

➤ The incentive to produce more goods was provided by two factors. First, the huge profits of expanding trade provided an impetus to discover new ways of increasing her production. Second, the Napoleonic wars made the English industries quite active. Since these wars were never fought in Britain, the long period of peace in Britain proved useful for the development of new industries.

9. State two positive and two negative effects of the Industrial Revolution.

Answer:

Positive Effects of the Industrial Revolution:

- **The domestic system of production was replaced by the factory system. Large machines were set up in big buildings, generally located by the side of a running stream. A number of workers could work simultaneously in these factories and produce huge quantities of goods at a time.**

Answer:

Positive Effects of the Industrial Revolution:

- **The effects of inventions brought out in various fields of production brought about revolutionary changes for the better. Railway locomotives, steamships, telegraph, telephone, motor cars and many other things made life more comfortable. Electricity came to be used for lighting, heating, cooking, operating radio and television, washing, ironing clothes and many ther chores.**

Answer:

Negative Effects of the Industrial Revolution:

- **The Industrial Revolution gave rise to capitalism. A few individuals in society became capitalists, the owners of the key means of production. They cornered fabulous wealth, and wielded immense power and prestige. On the other hand, it created a class of workers living in poverty depending entirely on their capitalist employers for bread**

Answer:

Negative Effects of the Industrial Revolution:

- **Ruthless exploitation of workers took place in the factories. They were made to work for twelve to fifteen hours at a stretch. A number of women and children were employed in factories because their labour was found cheaper than that of men. Conditions in the mines were still worse where women and children in the factories and mines often meant that men had no employment. Sometimes all the workers were dismissed unjustly and arbitrarily.**

10. What do you understand by the term Imperialism? State two positive and two negative effects of Imperialism on the colonies of the imperialist nations?

Answer: imperialism refers to the system by which a powerful country established its control over another country, either by political pressure, infiltration and annexation or by outright wars

Two positive effects of Imperialism on the colonies of the imperialist nations are:

- **The imperialistic nations built roads, canals and railways in the colonies of Asia and Africa.**
- **They established many new industries in these colonies for their own benefitted the people of the colonies.**

Two negative effects of Imperialism on the colonies of the imperialist nations:

- **By breaking up the age-old patterns of agrarian economy in the colonies and by forcing them to grow commercial crops, they destroyed the self-sufficiency of their rural society.**
- **They ruined the traditional handicrafts and cottage industry of the colonies and rendered many people jobless.**



WORDS TO KNOW

**The practice of granting land in return for
some services like military service**

Answer: Feudalism

**Christian militay expeditions made by
European to recover the Holy Land from the
Muslims.**

Answer: Crusades

A system of thought that gives prime importance to human rather than divine matters.

Answer: Humanism

The system of production of goods by craftsmen and artisans at home with the help of family members using simple tools.

Answer: Domestic System

The system of production of goods are produced by a number of workers in factories on a large scale using machines.

Answer: Factory System

An economic system in which the industry and business are controlled and run for profit private owners.

Answer: Capitalism

Thanks for Watching...

